Contaminated drinking water in rural areas

†977. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey in regards of non-availability of drinking water and contaminated drinking water in villages;

(b) if so, the details of the survey; and

(c) the reasons for failure in providing clean drinking water despite of commencing of scheme to provide pure drinking water in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A survey of all habitations and the status of drinking water supply was carried out by all States in 2003. As per the coverage status reported by the States in 2003 and validated by Indian Institute of Public Administration, there were 2,47,943 Not Covered (NC), 3,89,409 Partially Covered (PC) and 8,69,997 Fully Covered (FC) habitations. Each habitations is to be supplied the stipulated norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). However, coverage status is a dynamic one. Fully Covered habitations slip back to Partially Covered or Not Covered status due to various factors, *viz.*, sources going dry due to lowering of ground water table, sources becoming quality affected, systems outliving their lives, systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance, increase in population etc. Under Bharat Nirman, it is envisaged to cover all the uncovered as well as slipped back habitations in a period of four years starting from 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Modernisation programme for national land records

978. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated national land records modernisation programme in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR). The NLRMP was approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.08.2008. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the conclusive titling system with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country.

The activities to be supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, updating of land records including mutation records, completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, digitization of maps,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

integration of the entire system and training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. Connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centers at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level would also be supported.

Under the Programme, the Central Government will provide financial assistance to the States — 100% for the components of computerization of textual and spatial land records, training and capacity building, 50% for survey/resurvey and modern record rooms and 25% for computerization of registration offices and their connectivity to revenue offices.

The NLRMP is to be implemented in a time-bound manner and all the districts in the country are to be covered by the end of the Twelfth Plan. Further, all the activities under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district will be the unit of implementation.

A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme to, *inter-alia*, sanction the projects and proposals, provide suitable instructions for implementation of the programme, periodically monitor and review the progress of the implementation etc. The State/UT proposals received for release of funds are being placed before the Committee. So far five meetings of the Committee have been held and proposals received from 16 States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh have been considered by the Committee and Rs. 237.26 crore has been sanctioned for release towards Central share. It has been decided to release 75% of the total sanctioned amount of Central share as 1st instalment. Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs. 177.57 crore have been released as 1st instalment to 16 States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh so far, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise amount sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) and funds released

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned amount towards Central share	Funds released towards Central share as 1st instalment (75% of the total sanctioned amount)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4475.465	3356.60
2.	Bihar	997.965	748.48
3.	Gujarat	953.925	715.445
4.	Haryana	380.075	285.06
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.50	65.625

1	2	3	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1688.445	1266.33
6.	Maharashtra	4924.025	3693.01
13.	Meghalaya	575.238	431.43
12.	Nagaland	78.63	58.97
7.	Orissa	1232.363	924.27225
8.	Punjab	1085.5505	814.17
15.	Sikkim	12.48	9.36
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1795.33	1346.50
14.	West Bengal	5322.0595	3991.55
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.13	25.71*
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		24.29@
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44.90+	
	GRAND TOTAL	23726.081	17756.80225

@Funds released to AG, Gujarat towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Government of Gujarat for resurvey work in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during earlier years.

+ Funds under the relevant head stand released. Hence, 75% of the sanctioned amount *i.e.* Rs. 33.68 lakh is proposed to be released during the next financial year.

* Keeping in view the availability of funds under the relevant head, in place of Rs. 54.10 lakh, Rs. 25.71 lakh has been released.

Establishment of drinking water quality testing laboratories

979. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish drinking water quality testing laboratories in all districts of country;

(b) if so, the status thereof, with particular reference to the State of Gujarat;

(c) whether any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for establishment of water quality testing laboratory is pending for approval with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, since when and when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) As per the existing guidelines, Government of India is funding the State Governments for establishing district water quality testing laboratories, wherever such facility is not available in the districts.

(b) In Gujarat State, all the 25 districts have been sanctioned with one district water testing laboratory.